

The chapter on "Radiation therapy in childhood" by Darte of Canada is up-to-date and informative. This author recommends conventional therapy (orthovoltage) for most patients with Wilms' Tumors, combined as a rule with appropriate abdominal surgery. He also uses radiation of the same energy range for retinoblastoma.

The full flowering of Parkinson's Law is illustrated in the staff requirements recommended by Kaplan for clinical investigative programs in radiotherapy. This author also fails to mention the notable examples completed and the standards set by the Manchester group. Finally, there are useful chapters on statistical evaluation of the results of treatment of cancer by Phillips and on education of medical students by Kramer. One senses the unexpressed conclusion that radiation therapy should be taught to medical students much as surgical therapy is taught . . . along with and as a part of the general training program and not as a separate exercise in oncology alone. Indeed, the observations endorse the report of the Council on Medical Education (J.A.M.A., 192:142, May 10, 1965) that "The great need in this country is still for the physician trained in all aspects of the specialty of radiology." Most parts of the country neither need nor can support a separate radiation therapist. The results in most forms of treatable human cancer are as good if not better in the hands of the general radiologist as compared to the results obtained by the physician limiting his practice exclusively to radiation therapy of cancer.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**BRAIN TUMORS—Their Biology and Pathology—**Second American Edition, based on the Fourth German Edition—K. J. Zulch, M.D., Professor of Neurology, University of Cologne, and Head, Department of General Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Brain Research. Translated by Alan B. Rothballer, M.D., M.Sc., Associate Professor of Neurological Surgery and of Anatomy, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and Visiting Neurosurgeon, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, New York, N.Y.; and Jerzy Olszewski, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Neuropathology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1965. 326 pages, \$11.00.

Eight years have elapsed between the first and the second American edition of this most useful book. The author has deleted nothing from the first edition but has added sections to bring it up to date in terms of the contributions that have been made on the subject since 1957.

The additions deserve comment:

The International Union against Cancer classification is reproduced and the author offers a scale of increasing malignancy of the major types of intracranial tumor. The section on the genesis of experimental tumors is expanded, especially as it concerns the gliomas and the concept of immune responses against transplanted tumors. The significance of hereditary factors is recognized in a modest expansion of that section. The subdivision on "Accident and Brain Tumors" has been appropriately renamed "Trauma and Brain Tumors." The new data on the spontaneous occurrence of brain tumors in animals is included in an addition to that subdivision and a brief concluding comment is added to the chapter on the pathogenesis of brain tumors.

Among the additions to the statistical data is a section on the epidemiology of brain tumors in man. The chapter dealing with the gross and microscopic appearance adds paragraphs dealing with the histochemistry of tumor and the short section on tissue culture contains a welcome supplementation. A section on delayed radiation necrosis of the brain is timely, and a new section on electron-microscopy of brain tumors is included although this is not as extensive as it might have been. In the interest of maintaining the size of the volume very close to that

of the original edition, this brevity may be excused. The section on brain edema is also expanded briefly, but this complex problem cannot be dealt with in depth and the balanced emphasis in the volume be retained.

Certain histologic refinements are offered from which the astroblastoma category has been discarded. Recent data have also been added to the chapter on the origin of the Schwann cells. Another expanded section is that pertaining to the reticulum cell sarcoma.

It is regrettable that some of the most recent monographs cannot have been included in the expanded series of references. Also the recent information on identification of pituitary cell types using newer histologic techniques has not been covered. A supplemental bibliography has been added as a second part to the references cited in the first edition and includes those occurring in the years between editions.

In general, this book remains the most useful survey of brain tumors. It should be on the shelf of everyone dealing with clinical neurological problems. It is a "must" for those in training in the clinical neurological sciences and it is a ready reference to the neuropathologist, the neurosurgeon and the neurologist. It has value in providing an understanding to the other practitioners of medicine and perpetuates the value of the first edition. The second edition represents a brief supplementation in strategic areas without any deletions from the first.

W. EUGENE STERN, M.D.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHIATRY—**Third Edition—George A. Ulett, B.A., M.S., M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry (St. Louis), University of Missouri School of Medicine; Director, Division of Mental Diseases for the State of Missouri; and D. Wells Goodrich, M.D., Chief, Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md. The C. V. Mosby Company, Saint Louis, 1965. 299 pages, \$6.75.

This little handbook is designed as a brief psychiatric text to serve as a quick reference for residents, interns, medical students, nurses and general practitioners. It is small, concisely written and color tagged into three sections—history taking and diagnostic procedures, clinical syndromes and therapeutic measures. It fulfills its stated purpose in an eclectic manner. The authors mention that the book has been criticized by some reviewers as "too organic" and by others as "too psychoanalytic." This reviewer would tend to agree with the view that it leans in the organic direction.

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**SURGERY OF THE BILIARY PASSAGES AND THE PANCREAS—**Walter Hess, Privatdozent Dr. med., Zurich; Dozent of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Basle, Switzerland; formerly Professor of Surgery, Medical School, University of Alexandria, Egypt. Translated from the German by Heinrich Lamm, Dr. med., F.A.C.S., Harlingen, Texas. Operative Drawings by Ingrid Schaumburg. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1965. 638 pages, \$25.00.

In this volume, surgery of the biliary-pancreatic system is subjected to an encyclopedic review. The author's personal experience with 1,654 "biliary patients" in his European practice, his extensive research in this field, and his early interest in radiomammometry give him claim to a certain degree of authority on this subject.

The first part of the book is devoted to an extensive review of normal anatomy and its variations, and to normal and pathological physiology. In addition a long chapter is devoted to the refined intra-operative diagnostic techniques of cholangiography, pancreatography, cholechochoscopy, and radiomammometry. Throughout these